

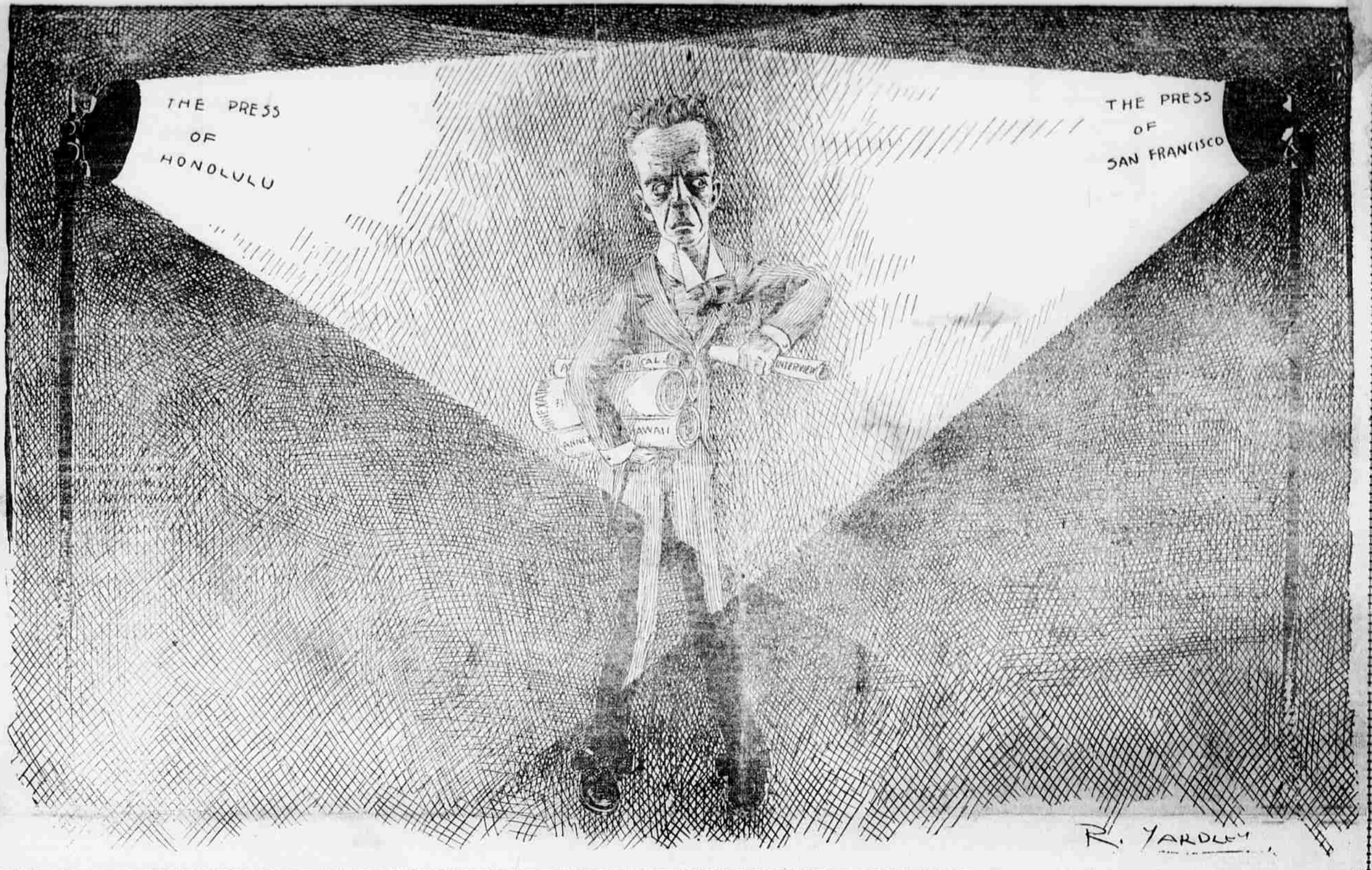
# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVI, No. 55.

HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2296

## CAUGHT!



### HUMPHREYS HAS ALARMED AND ALIENATED HAWAIIANS

Confirmation of His Plot Put Them On the Defensive—Dr. Jordan's Views—Press Opinions.

CONFIRMATION of the extent of the annexation conspiracy carried consternation to the organization of the Hawaiian people, who during the last campaign worked in conjunction with Judge Humphreys. To them, realizing that the Hawaiians will still think of Humphreys as a Republican, it brought the knowledge that there will be hard work ahead before the breach of confidence is healed. This at a time when there seemed every reason to hope that there would be some sort of combination in the future looking toward united action for good government and eliminating the radical elements, makes the task of the leaders all the more difficult.

To most of the members of the Legislature the confirmation was the expected development, for they knew of the mission of the Judge of the First Circuit. The Lower House is on record as to its feeling in the matter. The resolution passed June 25th was an outspoken in its denunciation that there is no possibility of misconstruing it. This resolution lies on the table in the Senate but there will be action upon it before the close of the extra session, unless all signs fail by reason of the lack of faith. The senators who voted to table the resolution when it came up from the Lower House, at least very many of them, are now convinced that the proper thing is to take up the resolution and pass it. This it is thought will be done before the end of the week. The incentive in this action will be the desire on their part that the press of the Mainland shall be informed as to the true state of feeling on the part of

the Hawaiians before too much publicity has been given to the advocacy of the plan by Judge Humphreys.

Senator John Brown is one of the Home Rulers who thinks this way, and others joined him in the expression. Senator Paris, who was one of the "doubting Thomases" when the first exposure of the conspiracy was made, believing that it was all only talk, now believes that there can be no time lost in making the position of the Hawaiians known to the Mainland newspapers and through them to the members of Congress, who alone could give force to the plan. Senator Paris said:

"When the matter was first brought up I did not think that there was any use of making a fuss over what seemed to be gossip. Now I think it is time for the people to declare their position. For myself, it is better to be the head of the mouse than a hair in the tail of a lion."

The Legislature will not meet again until tomorrow and the report of the Conference Committee will be in order first. Soon after that, however, there will be action taken in the Senate to take the resolution of the House from the table and pass it.

#### DR. JORDAN'S VIEW.

President David Starr Jordan of Stanford University, who is now here investigating the fisheries for the United States Fish Commission and to whose advocacy of the plan for the annexation of Hawaii to California the conspiracy is believed to be due, said yesterday that he did not originate the idea, nor is he engaged in a propaganda or in any movement to bring about that result. Professor Jordan said that he advocated the plan to Thomas Fitch one day, when the unsettled condition of the business affairs of the Islands was men-

tioned and that in addition to that citizen he had spoken of the plan only to the editor of a city newspaper who called upon him subsequently to see about the matter. He said that he had met many of the leading citizens of the Islands but with the exceptions mentioned no one had talked of the annexation plan with him. Professor Jordan continued:

"I may say just here that this idea of annexation to California was made to me in the East, and has been talked of for some time. In the East there is a strong objection to giving Hawaii Statehood, chiefly on account of the small proportion of white people in the Islands and also on account of the Territory being detached and at a great distance from the Mainland. Personally I feel, and have always felt, that when the United States acquires commercial or other benefits as come to us with the Hawaiian Islands, the Republic should also assume the responsibility, if such there be. But I am only one of 76,000,000 of people, and the opposition to Statehood is very strong and is growing, especially in the East."

"The Hawaiian Islands are in such a position that they may suffer at any time from the moves on the world's political or commercial checker board. For instance, just now and for some time past, there has been a great military movement through your doors to the Philippines and the Far East. This has drawn attention to the Islands and has resulted in improvements already made and to come. But remove the theater of the world's interest to another ocean and what will be the result? Hawaii will soon be forgotten—lost sight of by the world and anybody can foresee what that might mean."

"The annexation idea in the East, and which I presented to Mr. Fitch, contemplates the erection of the group into a district with one Congressman. The Islands would themselves be attached to California as independent counties with their own governments, and the center of government of the group would be removed from Honolulu to Sacramento. It is important that Honolulu harbor be enlarged and that the harbor be improved. Other vast improvements are needed. With this voting Congressman, as proposed, there would be some hope of accomplishing all these splendid results; but your Republic without a vote, without the power to help as well as to accept help, has hard work before him if he hopes and tries to accomplish much."

Samuel P. Baker, now of Los Angeles, is fighting to regain control of a fortune of \$1,000,000 which passed from his control when he was put into an insane asylum. Twenty-five years ago he received twelve years ago, and has been living ever since.

### STICK TO THE LEADER

Independents Are Not Ready for a Change.

Reorganization of the Independent-Home-Rule-Republican party will not take place until after the adjournment of the extra session of the Legislature. Then the question of what is to be done to live up to the latest addition to its name will be considered. For the present, despite the angry sentiments voiced, and the efforts of some of the members of the triplicate organization, there will be no change in the leadership. Kalaokalani, who has been at the head and front, will stay there, and those of his fellow legislators who feel they have a grievance will abide their time until they are ready to get even.

The feeling against Kalaokalani, which brought about the meeting of last week, may be said to be due to the salary-cutting indulged in by the Lower House. It was the pleasure of the Independents, according to many members of the Interior branch, that there be economy all along the line and that the salary list should test the size of the knife. In pursuance of this determination, to which it is said Kalaokalani was a party, the House began to cut and slash. It cut down the salary of the Home Rulers, and in the wake of the committeemen was a long line of slaughtered clerks. Of course, the line of department heads was not cut, but the wounds were accordingly as deep and the feeling as bitter.

In the Upper House, however, there was not so strict compliance with the edict to save money wherever possible. In fact, when the salaries were being considered the upper body took occasion to advance extra materially and to set the mark as high as to heads of departments and to leave it as low as to the hardworking men, the clerks, that these several portions of the Rep-

resentative branch, who had worked hard to agree upon the cuts, were disgruntled. They insisted that Kalaokalani should have held his majority together and produced results more in line with the pronouncement of the party. From this small rift grew the parting of the brothers and the criticism of the leader once started there was no way to confine it, and it spread to the rank and file of the party, where it took deeper root. The third House, which meets under the monkey rods, found its recommendations passed as naught. Every failure of the Home Rulers was rehearsed, and with the record staring them in the face the tenants of the party decided upon the meeting which should pass on the merits of the general officer.

But the meeting was ineffective, except inasmuch as it afforded an opportunity for the airing of the grievances of those who had expected great things. Many members of the Legislature were not present. They did not see the wisdom of a clash at this late day of the session. They believed in putting up a united front until the present battle was ended at least, and then they would be ready to wash any soiled articles of clothing that might need cleaning. So after muttering the textile for a while there was nothing done and the eager reformers departed without even reforming their own lines.

Men who are opposed to Kalaokalani from the fact that they believe he was too weak in his treatment of the matters brought up in the Senate, too willing to permit Republicans to carry through their own plans to the subversion of the Home Rule understandings, say they will not fight until the time comes for a reformation of the party. Some there are in the Home Rule ranks who will insist that the action of the executive committee in taking the name of "Republicans" must carry with it an obligation, and they say they will see that the promise is kept. F. W. Buckley is one of the original Republicans who was elected on the Home Rule ticket, and it is said his strength will be devoted to the carrying out of the plan of bringing the Home Rulers into the Republican ranks, not in name but fact. There are others who feel that there is necessary an alignment of the solid elements of the Independents with the Republicans for future good government.

The Ford's mail will carry full accounts of the prospective split in Kalaokalani's ranks. He is believed to be the force behind Kalaokalani and his advice of instruction will have to do with the action of the party whichever way the decision may go. So far Wilson is leader, but it is said any attempt on his part to not "be square" with the Republicans after assuming the name will be met with open resistance.

### TRICKS OF PLANTERS

Those of Porto Rico Deceive Our Labor.

NEW ORLEANS, (La.), June 22.—The party of Porto Ricans, 120 in number, who arrived here yesterday on the steamer California, destined for Hawaii via San Francisco, by the Southern Pacific, started west again today, six backing out and remaining in New Orleans. There was considerable trouble, however, in getting them away and it looked for a while as though the entire party would desert.

The officers of the California said that the trouble among the emigrants was caused by the Porto Rican planters and other employers of labor, who are doing everything in their power to stop emigration from the island. Their big card was played when one, Ruel, a cigar-maker, shipped from Porto Rico with the emigrants. On the voyage he obtained great influence with them. He persuaded them that they would receive no pay in Hawaii but were going into slavery. There was some trouble on the second day of the voyage, but it reached its height when the vessel reached quarantine just below New Orleans. The Porto Ricans then announced that they would go to San Francisco and a riotous outbreak occurred.

The emigrants refused to listen to the United States Customs officers who boarded the vessel and the police had to be appealed to in order to restore order. An explanation was then made to the Porto Ricans, and guarantees were given which were acceptable to them for they left without further protest today.

This load of emigrants is the first which has been provided with shoes of any kind during the passage. One boy died on the trip and one man was left here in the hospital quite ill.

The two families who refused to go on with a recent load of emigrants were sent back by the steamship company to Porto Rico, but it is declared that they were not so short nearly 50 miles from home and left to their fate.







# THE CHINESE OF HAWAII

J. W. Girvin Writes of Their Life and Traits.

Editor Advertiser: This peculiar people who have forestalled the other nations of the world in many inventions and discoveries, as the compass, silk, porcelain, gun-powder, printing by movable type, and the discovery of America a thousand years before Columbus was born, etc., etc., are said to have been the first planters of sugar cane on these islands.

During the latter part of the 18th century Kamehameha I sent trading vessels to China and it is more than likely that some of these brought a few of this enterprising race. It is stated that in 1802 a Chinaman brought a stone sugar mill and started a plant on Lanai. The following year, the crop or prospects, not proving satisfactory, he returned to his own land.

When the Chinese first began to make Hawaii their home is not recorded but the records do show when they began to be admitted as citizens. In former times a foreigner was not allowed to marry a native woman unless he became a citizen. Probably this is the reason that Chinese first sought naturalization. As far back as 1845 we find Chinese taking out citizen's papers. The natives took kindly to the Chinese, who appeared to learn the Hawaiian language with great facility. They made good husbands and fathers and in many instances had large families. Being great lovers of children, especially boys, they denied themselves much in order to send their children home to China to be educated, and to support the grandparents. It was the rule to send the children home, and where an exception occurs it is probably accounted for in the extreme poverty of the individual. Today there are hundreds of Hawaiian born Chinese living in China.

It is generally admitted that the islands are much indebted to the Chinese who through their industrious habits have redeemed land that for years had fallen into disuse and made it rent and tax producing property. As the natives diminished in numbers and the lands dried up for lack of use, the Chinese leased them and turned them into rice patches. Also many lands that were but idle marshes from time immemorial have been reclaimed and made productive. As native labor gradually died out Chinese were brought in to take its place, and probably it is largely owing to them that the islands occupy the position in the sugar world that they do.

We meet them in all walks of life, sometimes at the top of the ladder and again as the vilest of the vile. They are Christian clergymen, teachers, doctors, merchants, sugar barons, goldsmiths, artisans of every description, gardeners, hucksters, fishermen, laborers, and with the exception of lawyers I think they run the gamut of all professions or trades. We have seen one of them carry off the prize for the best essay in English, we have seen them lead in athletic sports and we know of their success as merchants and importers. If it were not for the vile habits of gambling and opium smoking, acquired by the lower orders prior to coming to the islands, and for which they are frequently punished, they would be deemed our best law-abiding people amongst our polyglot population. There is an innate respect for maintaining their commercial good name found amongst the Chinese that has never been attributed to any other race. The great fire of January 20, 1900, caused by the Board of Health in its endeavors to stay the bubonic plague, almost wiped out the whole property of the Chinese merchants of Honolulu. It is a fact that the loss of their goods and prospects is more felt by them on account of its rendering them unable to pay their debts than from any other cause. No people understand better the motto "that in unity is strength" and the thousands and one small companies which have been formed amongst them for carrying on every possible enterprise, legal or illegal, attest the fact. A people who individually endeavor to get their money's worth will not give way to dissipation. It is rarely an inebriated Chinaman is seen.

Their charities are as broad as their peregrinations and these extend to every valley on the islands. There are several eleemosynary societies amongst them to whose attention any particular case of distress is brought and these invariably look into the matter and the party is either assisted to return to China or his immediate wants relieved. The penal contract laws of the late Hawaiian government were seldom called into action through the refusal of Chinese to fulfill their agreements to labor, and invariably when such was the case it was found that the laborer was being imposed upon by some one having a little brief authority, or through some misunderstanding. Employers of labor invariably speak of the Chinese as the best and most desirable class of labor, who once having knowingly entered into an agreement carried it out to the letter. Strangers from the States often remark that the Chinese of the islands are a superior class to those on the mainland. This is not true, as they all come from about the same part of China to both places, but I think the cause for the superior appearance of our Chinese lies in the fact of their being better treated by the foreigners here with whom they have come in contact. They are polished by attrition as it were, and probably because of their aptitude in learning the Hawaiian language which has become a medium of association between us. Some of the grandchildren of Hawaiian-Chinese marriages are married with Americans and have as nice ladies as any in the land, and have very interesting families. The universal respect which Chinese have for learning causes them to spend more in proportion to their incomes for education than the Anglo-Saxons can appreciate.

Although the Chinese knew the harsh ship of the United States Hawaiian laws they made no unusual objection to the annexation of the islands to the United States, probably because such objection might have been futile but more than likely because they had confidence in the leadership of the nation who advocated it. They were intensely surprised and disappointed, however, when it was found that the United States authorities planned to sell land here and there in small parcels, and before Chinese had supplied the machinery for cutting and

low into effect. The United States officers began by refusing to honor permits, issued in good faith by the Hawaiian government, in accordance with an opinion rendered by the Attorney General. The American community on the islands was shocked at such an opinion, and an appeal to the full Cabinet he eventually was directed to issue a contrary opinion which held a more liberal view of the situation and it was ordered that all permits issued by the Hawaiian government should be honored. It gave the Chinese a sense of what consideration they were to receive at the hands of American officials. Notwithstanding such a ruling, the extent to which the ramifications of decisions, opinions of the Attorney General, opinions of the Secretary of the Treasury, etc., etc., on a law which was primarily intended to exclude "laborers" has gone has imposed great hardship on a people who were here by invitation and to whom the country is so much indebted.

Section 4 of the Organic Act declares that all persons who were citizens of the Republic of Hawaii on August 12th, 1898, are citizens of the United States. The Constitution of the United States declares that all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States. Under the former all Chinese, born or naturalized in the Hawaiian Islands become American citizens, and under the latter all born since 1898, August 12th, are citizens. There were but few Chinese naturalized, about 20 in the past fifty years, but the births cannot be approximately estimated. The United States census recorded all children of the half blood as "part Hawaiian," but in course of time the Census Bureau will give the details of parentage of all who were enumerated.

It is unfortunate that the record of births kept by the Hawaiian government was so carelessly kept that it is valueless in proving facts of birth of Chinese, as it makes it difficult for the older Chinese to obtain witnesses to the fact of their having been born on the islands.

Section 101 of the Organic Act provides for the registration of all Chinese laborers, and prohibits the Chinese residents of the islands from going to the mainland. While this law gave them one year in which they might register, the machinery for such registration was not provided until seven and one half months of the year had elapsed. Then again on the application of some merchants for registration, they were refused on the ground that their business or investment was too small for them to be entitled to the status of a merchant. And yet Section 2 of the Act of 1893 defines the word "merchant" as employed herein and in the acts of which this is amendatory, as having the following meaning and none other: A merchant is a person engaged in buying and selling merchandise, at a fixed place of business, and who during the time he claims to be engaged as a merchant, does not engage in the performance of any manual labor, except such as is necessary in the conduct of his business as such merchant. Money is not mentioned as a means for determining as to whether he is a merchant or not. A few hundred merchants were burned out during the fires for the suppression of the bubonic plague, and pending recompense by the Government they were compelled to seek employment at other businesses. These were denied registration as merchants. It was exceedingly unfortunate that they should have lost the high status of merchants, which the treaty and law gives, on account of action of the authorities.

Of late there have been some comments on the hardship to Chinese which have arisen under the Registration Act, as to those who were not able to register for reasons of which they had no control. The law makes due provisions for such cases and they may be registered in Washington on order of a court having jurisdiction.

The Registration Act does not require the "exempt" classes to register, although it says they may do so. These are citizens, teachers, students, merchants, travelers for curiosity, etc.

J. W. GIRVIN.

## COURT NOTES.

(From Saturday's daily.)

Yesterday afternoon the United States Commissioner found Captain E. Wallace had sufficient evidence against him to warrant him being held for cruelty on the high seas. He was released upon furnishing bonds to the amount of \$5,000. The hearing of first mate, John Douglas, has not been held, but will take place today. The hearing of the second mate was also called and concluded yesterday. He, too, was found to have enough evidence of an inhuman nature against him to warrant his being kept on shore until such time as the courts may try him. The second mate was unable to furnish bonds, so he will have to spend his time between the present date and the calling of his trial in Oahu prison. The Sea King is here from Newcastle with coal. On the way to this port several of the crew complained. Immediately upon their arrival, which was on the 29th of June, they filed charges that they had been most shamefully treated by the officers of the vessel. The testimony of several of the sailors was of such a nature that the Commissioner ordered that eight of them be held on behalf of the United States Government.

### GEAR ON IWILEI.

Judge Gear yesterday made permanent the injunction against Iwilei. The opinion of the court was a most lengthy document, covering several pages of legal cap, and written closely in microscopic script. Judge Gear took up each point of the demurrer, and answered each in detail. The demurrer holds that there was no house at Iwilei whose character could be questioned. The demurrer holds that the words "in equity at law of the plaintiff" should have appeared at the head of the petition. The court says their absence does not in any way invalidate the legality of that document, or in any way abridge its effectiveness. It is a demurrer on behalf of the demurrer, and, unless exceptions, the demurrer having been overruled.

VANCOUVER, June 28.—The steamer Islander and Danube arrived this afternoon from Vancouver. News was brought that George O'Brien was found guilty at Vancouver of murder and was sentenced to be hanged on August 23. Steamer Clifford arrived, when being remanded, slipped over at White Horse. The Canadian customs boat at Shagwag was torn down last Saturday by George Miller, brother of Paul Joseph Miller, and the affair has caused a great sensation. Customs Agents Busby had arrested the boat in compliance with orders from Ottawa.

# BRANDED BY HIS WIFE

Merrill, Absconder, Abused Her Love.

Branded even by the wife he left behind when he shook the dust of Honolulu from his feet to escape arrest as an embezzler, Loren W. Merrill, the erstwhile collector of bad debts for a large number of firms in Honolulu and from whom these very firms had difficulty in procuring the money so collected by him, lived a life which Mrs. Merrill characterizes as "a mass of tissue and falsehood."

The wife, who is a school teacher in Honolulu, has filed a suit for divorce in the Circuit Court, and the recital of Merrill's conduct during their married life of a little more than a year indicates that Merrill was a scamp of the first water. Not only did Merrill abscond with the money belonging to firms here, but he took almost every cent which his wife had earned as a school teacher, leaving her almost penniless.

The infancy of his name sorely wounds Mrs. Merrill, and in seeking a divorce she is most anxious above all things else that the court grant her the right to again assume her maiden name, Minnie Eagan, so that Merrill's reputation will not cling to her—the victim of his misdeeds.

Mrs. Merrill says that she has been for more than two years last past an actual resident in good faith of Honolulu, and as Minnie Eagan, her maiden name, intermarried with Loren W. Merrill, the libellee, at Honolulu on January 4, 1900, since which date they lived together as husband and wife up to May 8, 1901. She further states that the marriage ceremony uniting them as husband and wife was performed by Rev. Alexander Mackintosh, a minister of the gospel lawfully authorized to perform the same.

Unmindful of his marriage vows and recreant to his duties as a husband, the said libellee has been guilty of extreme cruelty toward her. She avers that during the whole period of their married life the conduct of the libellee has been an abuse of her love and confidence toward him, and his treatment of her, while ostensibly kind and truthful, one whole mass of tissue and falsehood, fraud and deception. She has been employed as a teacher at the Normal School earning a salary of \$85 a month. Under various false and fraudulent pretences he has obtained from her the whole of her earnings during the period of their living together as husband and wife, and in such ways has obtained more than the sum of \$1,000, which he has appropriated to his own use without the benefit of any kind to the wife.

His business methods and alleged dishonesty, she avers, as well as disregard for the advice and counsel of the libellant, have ever been a source of extreme pain to petitioner, and have kept her in such a nervous condition as to affect seriously her bodily health and strength. She states that libellee has been arrested upon the charge of embezzlement and has often been threatened with arrest on the charge of other felonies; that he has absconded from the Territory of Hawaii, leaving her penniless and without provision for her future, and at the time of his so absconding she is informed and believes, and so states on information and belief, that a warrant for the arrest, upon a criminal charge, of the libellee was in the hands of the High Sheriff, and other criminal prosecutions were pending, or about to be instituted against him. That by reason of his said conduct Merrill has left an unsavory reputation to such an extent that it has become a disgrace to her to bear his name, and that from the ignominy thereof she has been grievously wounded in her mental feelings and her peace of mind has been seriously affected so as to endanger her health and possibly her life.

In every particular she states that she has been the victim of her love and confidence in her husband, and since his absconding and the surreptitious manner in which he left her, as well as the falsehoods told her about the time of his leaving, she has been convinced of his cruelty and dishonesty, and has known what hitherto she had only suspected.

She states further and would show to the court that although being of sufficient ability to provide suitable maintenance for his wife, throughout the whole of their married life, Merrill utterly failed and neglected to provide for her, but on the contrary used her own earnings, of an inconsiderable amount, for other purposes to her unknown, and has obtained all her earnings amounting to \$55 a month, leaving her and abandoning her amongst strangers with the sum of about \$10 in her possession, no provision for her future, a large amount of money due for the unpaid bill of the butcher and the baker, the disgrace of his conduct, the infamy of his name. She wishes an absolute divorce and the right to resume her maiden name.

### THE BEST REMEDY FOR STOMACH AND BOWEL TROUBLES

"I have been in the drug business for twenty years and have sold most all of the proprietary medicines of any note. Among the entire list I have never found anything to equal Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for all stomach and bowel troubles," says Dr. W. H. Wilke, of Columbus, Ga. "This remedy cured two severe cases of cholera morbus in my family, and I have recommended and sold hundreds of bottles of it to my customers to their entire satisfaction. It affords a quick and sure cure in a pleasant form. No family should be without it. I keep it in my house at all times. For sale by all druggists and grocers. Chamberlain, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. J."

There is a dearth of practical physicians in Honolulu.

## ORIENTAL NOTES.

Dr. Christophers and Hovener are expected shortly from England to make inquiries and investigations in India into the cause of malarial fever.

The French papers state that M. Klobukowski, at present French Consul General at Calcutta, is almost certain to receive the appointment of Minister at Bangkok.

A Nagasaki despatch states that an American soldier assaulted a passer-by in the street there with a sword on the 25th ult., and the offender was sent to the local Chiba Subbancho. The American was sentenced to imprisonment for a month and a half. The telegram adds that outrages by American soldiers are reported from various quarters in the town, and the judicial officials and the police force are thereby kept busy at present.

A dispatch to the Asahi states that an outbreak of bubonic plague in Tokyo is threatened. Five dead rats have been found in the kitchen and goods store of the Imperial University Hospital, and these were analytically examined. Plague germs were found. The metropolitan police issued an urgent order on the 25th ult. for the enforcement of general measures for disinfection and extermination of rats as preventive measures against the plague.

The recent outbreak of the Kioet volcano in Java was attended by great loss of life. Torrents of lava and hot mud flowed amid showers of ashes and stones. Many natives and a few Europeans perished. On an estate called Alas Kedung, the manager, amid a shower of stones, fled from a torrent of lava in a carriage with his wife, two children and a nurse. The lava overtook them. The children, the nurse, the wife, and the horses perished. The parents jumped into a clump of bamboos and saved themselves. The lava also consumed the superintendent of the estate and about twenty-five coolies. Many coffee estates in the neighborhood were destroyed. The country around was strewn with corpses.

It is reported from Seoul that two French teachers recently engaged at the mining school by the Korean government have been dismissed.

The British river gunboat Snipe, it is reported from Shanghai, starts early this month for an extensive journey all around the Poyang and Tungting Lakes, "to show the flag" to the natives of those populous and important regions.

The Echo de Chine says it learns that the authorities of Chekiang wished to impose an extraordinary tax of \$2 on each bale of silk exported, but that, on an energetic protest of M. Razard, French Consul General, the tax was immediately abolished.

It is understood that H. E. Sir Claude MacDonald and Lady MacDonald are likely to make a short trip to Europe, leaving Japan early next month. Sir Claude has not had a leave of absence for several years, and it is to be hoped that no untoward complication may interfere with his enjoyment of a well-earned spell of leisure.

It is stated that Count von Walderssee has declined being given a special reception by the Japanese government during his stay in this country. His visit to Japan, he says, is merely with the object of enjoying the beautiful scenery for which the country is famous, and to witness the progress which the Japanese army, organized upon the basis of the German army, has made. Nevertheless, there is no doubt that Count von Walderssee will receive distinguished attention from this country.—Kobe Chronicle.

The delay in the departure of the mission, which had been fixed several times, but postponed again and again, was principally due to Russian opposition. On the other hand, the idea of the mission was favored by the German Embassy. The King of Siam, accompanied by his suite, arrived at Batavia over a fortnight ago, and was received with every honor. After a few days' sight-seeing he left Batavia for Bandung, a health resort in West Java, where he arrived on the 18th ult. A shower of Siamese orders fell on the King's departure from Batavia, the Straits Times says. The Governor General of Netherlands India received the Grand Cross of the Crown Order, the decorations of which also reached nine other recipients. These persons received decorations of the White Elephant Order. Of course, most of these thus honored were officials.

A number of missionaries have returned to Anhwei and Kiangsu. The Roman Catholic mission is at Wuhlen in the northeast of Anhwei. The Christian mission is at Chueho and Tawentsiaohlen, and the C. I. M. at Liangshien. At Luchoefu the Christian Mission are at work, and in Luanchow the C. I. M. have most of their workers back on the field.



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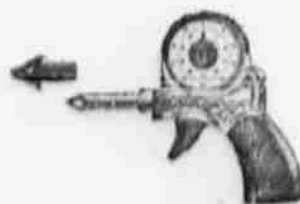
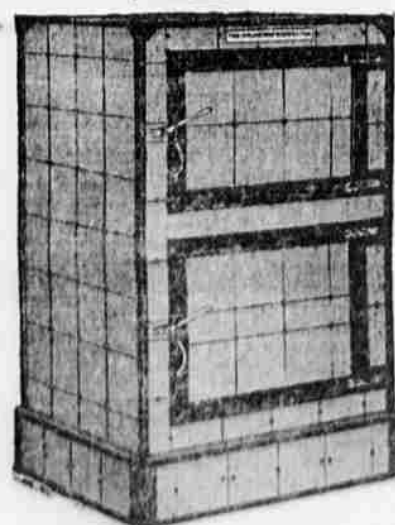
Porcelain Refrigerators

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AND ICE BOXES

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Different Sizes.



Paragon Ball-Bearing  
SPEED INDICATOR

Have you ever figured what the waste of power by over or under speed  
ing of your machinery means to you?  
NO POWER USER CAN AFFORD TO IGNORE THIS VITAL POINT.  
Circulars will be sent on application.

Large Invoices of Crockery, French China and Glassware, just opened.

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.















WORLD'S NEWS  
CONDENSED

The U. S. S. Hartford has sailed for Copenhagen.  
Joseph Ladd, founder of Dawson City, is dead.  
Port Limerick, Costa Rica, was swept by a large fire.  
Eastern cities continue to be scorched by the sun.  
The attorneys are preparing for Mrs. Harkin's new trial.  
The Agricultural Department will have a treasury bureau.  
Edouard Krehmann, a Leipzig banker, has committed suicide.  
The Compton Valley Bank, of Sherbrookeville, Ohio, has assigned.  
Joseph Cook, the noted lecturer on science and religion, is dead.  
Indications point to a heavy crop of wheat in the Northwest States.  
Karl Russell was indicted for bigamy by a grand jury in London.  
Italian soldiers at Ferrara fired into a crowd of strikers and killed six.  
There is a feeling in San Francisco that the strike will soon be ended.  
The south African war continues to cost Great Britain \$1,250,000 weekly.  
Oliver S. Carter, president of the National Bank of the Republic, is dead.  
A. A. Adee, assistant secretary of state, has arrived home from Europe.  
Chinese bandits have seized four walled towns near Moukden, Manchuria.  
The Louisiana Purchase Exposition will have an international live stock exhibit.  
General Ludlow, who is on his way to Washington, is suffering from tuberculosis.  
Nearly \$200,000 is appropriated by the government for the public improvement in Dawson.  
British sportsmen fear the Henley cup may be won by a Belgian or an American crew.  
There will be over forty beet sugar factories in operation in the United States this year.  
Jessie Morrison, slayer of Mrs. Castle, was convicted of manslaughter at Eldorado, Kansas.  
No more horses will be purchased in Washington for the use of the army in the Philippines.  
The Seventh National Bank of New York is charged with over-certification of a \$300,000 check.  
San Francisco is preparing for the great Epworth League convention to be held next month.  
A transport with 330 Boer prisoners has arrived at Bermuda. The prisoners are in good spirits.  
J. Pierpont Morgan says a nation's merchant marine, like its navy, should be under one hand.  
The Boers attacked two blockhouses on the Delagoa line and were driven off by an armored train.  
Muir Bay, Alaska, is full of icebergs, and the steamers cannot get within ten miles of the glacier.  
Ben Trimble, of Los Angeles, knocked out Tom Kelly, of San Francisco, in a twenty-round contest.  
Boers, under Malan, attacked Richmond, and took an inner trench, but were forced later to retire.  
Mrs. Funston, wife of Brigadier General Funston, has returned to her home in Oakland from the Philippines.  
Three hundred Christian natives were massacred in Korea. The victims are said to have begun the trouble.  
The Market street railway system of San Francisco will use liquid fuel instead of coal for its power supply.  
Kitchener is giving out but little news. There is evidence that severe fighting is going on in South Africa.  
Maurice Grau will retire from the management and lease of the Metropolitan Opera House, of New York, in 1902.  
Arthur Brabazon, an English expert, believes petroleum will be the fuel of the future, and will entirely replace coal.  
Major General S. B. M. Young has arrived in San Francisco to relieve Shafter of the command of the department.  
David Hirsch, a big cigar manufacturer in New York, and formerly a captain in the Confederate army, is dead.  
Lillie Lehman, the prima donna, has signed a contract in Berlin to undertake a concert tour in the United States.  
The London county council has voted \$10,000,000 to be spent in new electric traction routes in various parts of London.  
Commissioners Moses and Worcester have visited the provinces of the Philippines, and are pleased with the outlook.  
The Leipzig Bank, of Leipzig, failed, and caused a panic in the German stock market. The liabilities are over \$20,000,000.  
The Seventh National Bank of New York was forced to suspend operations, but hopes to resume business in a short time.  
Thirteen persons were killed and about fifty injured in a wreck at Peru, Ind., the wreck being caused by a washout.  
J. Pierpont Morgan will present the famous Gainsborough portrait of the Duchess of Devonshire to the New York Library.  
Calvin Cressey, the California naval cadet, recently dismissed for hazing, has been granted a pardon by President McKinley.  
Over a thousand acres at Forest Park, St. Louis, have been selected as the site of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition for 1903.  
Three passengers were hurt by the ditching of the Northwestern Express on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Train-wrecking is suspected.  
Marquis de Lur-Saluces, the leader of the French Anti-Republicans, was convicted of treason and sentenced to five years' banishment.  
Eliza Proctor Otis, the actress, was married to William C. Camp, in New York, and appeared later on the stage in "The Brixton Burglary," in her bridal dress.  
The Postal Telegraph Company is pushing its telegraph lines, which will reach to Dawson in the Yukon country, the construction being carried on from both ends.  
The members of the rivers and harbors committee of Congress have completed their visits to the rivers of California, giving especial attention to the mining districts.  
The Newberry Library of Chicago has secured the philological library of 15,000 volumes collected by Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte, said to be the finest in the world.  
Diplomatic relations, which were broken between Austria and Mexico in 1867, when Maximilian was shot, will be resumed by the appointment of an Austrian minister to the Mexican republic.  
Blackmailers, who threatened to burn a Kansas man's house unless he deposited \$500 cash in a certain location, put their threat into execution. The man's wife was also burned to death.

## COMMERCIAL.

THE past week gave evidence of a still further decline in sugar security. Rice weakened off a trifle, it was apparently strong at 24 1/2, but there are very few shares in the market, and it is not likely that this stock will go lower. Walrus sales were recorded yesterday at 20. This is the lowest quotation Walrus ever sold for. People went in for the stock three years ago at par, but refused to sell even when offered 125 and 150 for their stock, and they are still holding on, even at this low figure, imagining that the plantation is in much better condition today than it ever was, and it only requires a settlement of the labor problem and a restoration of things to normal conditions on the Islands, for the stock to recover and go back to the former figures.

Ookala declined steadily from 15 to sales on yesterday's board at 14 1/2. A large block of the stock was offered on the street after the board session at 14. The Hawaiian Sugar sold at 30. This drop is a great surprise to sugar buyers, as the plantation is still paying a handsome dividend of 2 per cent a month, and no definite steps have been taken by the directors to curtail this dividend. Contemplated improvements in this plantation have led some to believe that it will be necessary to reduce the dividend materially.

Sales of Oahu sugar took place at 12 1/2. The closing quotations were 12 1/2 bid, and 140 asked. Hawaiian Commercial was offered at 52, no buyers. Honolulu was offered as low as 165. Hemoku was 20 bid. Haku offered at 250. Kahuku sold the fore part of the week at 25, the closing quotations being 25 asked.

There were a number of transfers of Kihel at 11 1/2 and 11 3/4. McBryde paid-up dropped to sales at 10 1/2. The assessable is \$1 bid, 9 asked. Koia, 150 bid, 160 asked. Oia paid-up shares sold at 13 1/2; assessable, 2 bid, 4 asked. Pepeekeo, 180 asked; Pala, 275 asked; Wailuku, 37 1/2 asked. There were bids for Waimanalo at 14 1/2 and Waimoea, \$2 1/2.

There were a few small transfers of Pioneer at 102, although the stock was offered lower on yesterday's board. The steamship stocks were offered at par. A bid of \$5 was made for Hawaiian Electric. Offer of Mutual Telephone at 5. Oahu Railroad offered at 102 1/2. People's Ice, 75 bid, 85 asked. Brewer & Co. stock offered at 425. Quotations on First National and American Savings banks remain the same. Quotations in the bond market remain practically the same. Oahu Railway bonds sold at 104.

## STOCK EXCHANGE JAUNT TO MURPHY PLANTATION.

The majority of the members of the Stock Exchange, together with a number of financiers and representatives of capital, will leave on Thursday of next week for Kauai to visit the McBryde sugar plantation. A special steamer has been chartered for the occasion, the party to be conducted by W. A. Kinney. A quorum of the Stock Exchange members will remain behind to look after quotations, and incidentally a few "scoops" in the stock market.

## FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF CANE IS BURNED

ON WEDNESDAY evening a fire started on the Ookala plantation and spread to the Kukaia plantation. About eighty acres of cane on the former plantation and 200 acres on the latter were destroyed. The approximate loss to Kukaia is \$50,000, as stated by Robert Horner, the manager. In an interview with an Advertiser reporter.

The damaged cane on Ookala is said to be of fifteen months' growth and therefore, if plenty of rain falls, the loss will not be so serious as if the cane burned had been of later planting.

## PLANTATION LUNA FOUND DROWNED

He Fell From His Horse While Crossing a Slough.

On Monday morning James Smith, team lund at Wailuku plantation, was found drowned in the slough which crosses the road between Maalea Bay and Kihel. Late on Sunday night he went to Kihel to get some medicine from Dr. Dinegar for his wife, who is quite ill. About 2 o'clock on Monday morning he left the residence of Capt. Toomey at Kihel and was not again seen alive. Captain Toomey testified at the coroner's inquest that Mr. Smith was sober when he left his house. It is believed that in crossing the slough Mr. Smith was either thrown or fell from his horse, and was stunned by the fall. The water was about two feet deep where he was found.

At the inquest Dr. Weddick testified as follows: "According to the history of the case and post-mortem appearance of the body, I state that he came to his death by drowning."

The coroner's jury found that "James Smith came to his death by accidentally falling from his horse and drowning at Kealia, District of Wailuku, Maui, about 2:30 a. m. July 1, 1901."

Mr. Smith was 52 years of age and came to the Island about twenty years ago from California. He was born at Galena, Illinois. He leaves a wife and one child. He was an industrious, hard-working man and was highly esteemed not only by his employers, but also by all who knew him. The remains were buried in the Catholic cemetery in the presence of many loving friends.

A horse ridden by the captain of a vessel at Kihel stumbled and fell with his rider at the identical spot where James Smith was drowned on Wednesday evening, and had not John Brown, a Hawaiian, been present, the captain would have probably lost his life in the same manner that James Smith lost his.—Maui News.

## CHEAPER FUEL FOR HAWAII

B. F. Dillingham Will Bring Coal and Oil Here in His Own Vessels.

Mr. B. F. Dillingham, who has been away from Honolulu for three months past, was a returning passenger on the China. During his absence in the States he disposed of Oia and Puna bonds. He has practically placed the entire issue of \$1,250,000. Mr. Dillingham is interested in an enterprise which, if successful, will mean much to the manufacturing and sugar interests of the Islands. The company interested with Mr. Dillingham intends to bring coal to this, and to other Hawaiian ports, at figures much below the tariff now asked, and in addition will sell their fuel at prices that will revolutionize the coal trade of the Islands. They will ship their coal from Wauch. The concern may, in time, also bring petroleum from the Bakersfield oil region to the Islands. This will not be done until after the coal-shipping proposition has been put on a paying basis.

While in the States Mr. Dillingham visited several of the large cities. His ability to float the bonds of the plantations in which he is interested will have a tendency to relieve the somewhat stringent condition of the local money market.

Blackmailers, who threatened to burn a Kansas man's house unless he deposited \$500 cash in a certain location, put their threat into execution. The man's wife was also burned to death.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

(From Saturday's daily)

The Home Rulers are at sixes and sevens among themselves, and neither they nor anyone else knows how, when or where the difficulty is going to end. From the present outlook it would seem that Senator Kalaokalani would be offered up as a vicarious sacrifice by the discomfited natives. In addition to appealing their desire for revenge for the failure of the Legislature, the non-plussed Home Rulers will also pay off several personal scores that they have against the late Senator. The why and wherefore of this is a long story, that runs back several months, and to which there are several highly interesting chapters. Briefly told, the story is as follows:

Kalaokalani is the acknowledged leader of the Home Rule forces. The Hawaiians for months past have been subservient to his every beck and call. Nothing has been done without his consent. At times there has been a tendency on the part of several strong-minded members to kick over the traces, and start on a tangent of their own, but the Master of the Home Rulers, who was to lead his people out of political bondage, into the land that flowed with partisan milk and honey, always managed to whip the unruly members back into line, and while there has been, especially of late, many who have been away from the Legislature, the deliverer of the Independents was running things, yet they kept a stiff upper lip when the unsympathizing public were anywhere about. Of late, however, the complaints have been growing louder, and those who at one time were ready to be led up the hill, and their leader when in some political strife that demanded their entire attention, are now indulging in curses not loud but deep, and will, they say, before long, have the leader who has promised so much, and accomplished so little, to lead the way for all time.

When the Home Rulers came into power, Kalaokalani made all kinds of inducements. He assured his compatriots that if they would but bow down and worship him, he would practically remodel the government of the Hawaiian Islands as he saw fit. The organic act and the constitution of the United States would allow him. Those things that remained unaltered would be so arranged that the whole would contribute to the interest of the Home Rulers, anyhow, and that in the end it would be all the same. The political kahuna said, among other things, that Governor Dole would have to go. He assured his trusty followers that it was not a question of whether or not the decapitation of the Governor would take place, but merely a question of how long before it would occur. This was a bit of revenge that the Home Rulers had on their minds. They rolled it under their tongues as a sweet morsel. Another promise that was made to the all-confiding followers of the Hawaiian politician was that every haole and missionary sympathizer would be turned out of office inside of three months after the Independents took hold of things. As soon as that had occurred the vacated positions would be filled with Hawaiians, from Governor down to poundmaster. The salaries of the officers would be raised and paid from the overflowing funds of the public treasury. How much these stories appealed to the natives, and to the haoles that were enlisted in making their fight, may be realized from the way those papers that are opposed to the Governor jumped into the fray, and did all they could to make the position of Dole as insecure as they could. How well they succeeded may be judged from the way in which they have, silently, given up the fight, and let themselves down as easily as possible into a state of apparent neutrality. Governor Dole is still in the gubernatorial chair, and Kalaokalani has not fulfilled his promises.

But one or two public officers have suffered at the hands of the regime that promises so much. The old officeholders are still in power, and the natives who were but waiting for the word, to rush in and take their pick of public positions, are still out in the cold, and are shivering. They will, from the present outlook, continue to shiver indefinitely. The public treasury is still a howling vacuum. There is not a surplus dollar in sight, and if the Territory is to depend upon the Independents, it will be some time before there is any extra coin on hand. There are no counties by means of which the number of office holders will be greatly increased. The appropriation bill, that was to feed all that were to line up to the public crib, is still in the future tense.

Because he has disappointed them at every turn, the Home Rulers have determined to do away with their prophet once and for all. A meeting was held in the headquarters of the Independents on Bethel street last night in which the disgruntled politicians discussed their troubles long and loud. The entire situation was reviewed most thoroughly, and the responsibility of the whole matter was placed upon the shoulders of him who had promised so much, and who had failed to keep his word. The vote of censure on the part of the speakers to give voice to their opinions. There are several leaders in the prospective, but who the wearer of the mantle will be, is difficult to say at the present time. Beckley is mentioned as a high probability, but he has not been officially recognized as yet. There are some objections to him on account of his years, many of his party feeling that he is lacking in experience that they feel should be part of the makeup of a leader. Beckley has had enough experience to keep clear of one thing. He is studiously avoiding the making of rash promises.

The House of Representatives did scarcely anything yesterday, and the Senate did nothing except once more affirm that they would not recede from the position they had taken in the matter of the House, namely, that they considered their bill to be nearer in line with the needs of the Territory than that of the lower house, and would not recede from their original position until they had met the Representatives in joint conference. In the afternoon, the Representatives met at 2 o'clock and continued until 4, considering the amendments to the bill as made by the Senate. It now looks as if the bill would not go to the Governor before Monday.

The Senate yesterday appointed the following Senators to serve on the Joint Conference Committee: D. Kalaokalani, C. Brown, Oahu; J. C. Brown, J. D. Farie, Hawaii; W. White, Maui.

Disastrous Storms in Fiji. SYDNEY (N. B. W.), June 26.—Destructive gales, with heavy loss of life and great damage to shipping are reported from the Fiji Islands.

## Failing Hair



## Falling Hair

Prevented by Warm Shampoos of CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient Skin Cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, wholesome scalp, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, when all other remedies fail. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LEXON LTD., Cape Town, Natal, Port Elizabeth. "All About the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. POTTER COFF, Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

## OUR \$4.50 SHOES!

With heavy soles are just the right kind for rainy weather wear. You may pick from box calf or Russia calf shoes. These are in blacks and russets. The shape is that full generous winter last which is protective as well as pleasing. We have all sizes and all widths.

## MANUFACTURER OF SHOES COMPANY

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## Primo Lager

HOME PRODUCTION

Draught and Bottled Beer Delivered on and after

MONDAY, JULY 1st, 1901

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

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Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For San Francisco.		For Japan and China.	
PERU	JULY 9	CHINA	JULY 4
COPTIC	JULY 19	DORIC	JULY 16
AMERICA MARU	JULY 20	NIPPON MARU	JULY 24
PERU	AUG. 1	PERU	AUG. 1
GAELIC	AUG. 13	COPTIC	AUG. 1
HONGKONG MARU	AUG. 20	AMERICA MARU	AUG. 17
CHINA	AUG. 27	PERU	AUG. 24
DORIC	SEPT. 6	GAELIC	SEPT. 1
NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 11	HONGKONG MARU	SEPT. 11
PERU	SEPT. 21	CHINA	SEPT. 11
COPTIC	OCT. 1	DORIC	SEPT. 27
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 8	NIPPON MARU	OCT. 4
HONGKONG MARU	JULY 29		

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## CURE FOR CHOLERA INFANTUM—NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.

During last May an infant child of our neighbor was suffering from cholera infantum. The doctors had given up all hopes of recovery. I took a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy to the house, telling them that I felt sure it would do good if used according to directions. In two days the child had fully recovered. The child is now vigorous and healthy. I have recommended this remedy frequently and have never known it to fail.—Mrs. Curtis Baker, Bookkeeper, Ohio. For sale by all dealers and druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. I.

NEW YORK, June 28th.—Yesterday was the hottest June day ever recorded in New York and the result was 41 serious prostrations and five deaths. All over the west and northwest there continued a record breaking hot wave and the number of deaths is on the increase all the time.



